

that the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.

28 U.S.C. § 2255(e).

Under highly exceptional circumstances, a federal prisoner may challenge his conviction and the imposition of his sentence under § 2241, instead of § 2255. See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(e); Charles v. Chandler, 180 F.3d 753, 755–56 (1999). Section 2255 provides a safety valve whereby federal prisoners may bring such a § 2241 claim if it appears the remedy afforded under § 2255 is “inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.” United States v. Hayman, 342 U.S. 205, 209, 72 S.Ct. 263, 96 L.Ed. 232 (1952); In re Hanserd, 123 F.3d 922, 929 (6th Cir.1997). This “savings clause” applies when the failure to allow some form of collateral review would raise “serious constitutional questions.” Frost v. Snyder, 13 Fed Appx. 243, 248 (6th Cir. 2001) (quoting Triestman v. United States, 124 F.3d 361, 377 (2d Cir. 1997)). It is the prisoner's burden to prove the remedy under § 2255 is inadequate or ineffective. See Charles, 180 F.3d at 756. The remedy under § 2255 is not rendered inadequate or ineffective simply because a petitioner has already been denied relief under § 2255, because the petitioner has been denied permission to file a second or successive motion to vacate, or because the petitioner has allowed the one-year statute of limitations to expire. *Id.* at 756–58.

To date, the only circumstance in which the Sixth Circuit has determined § 2255 to be an ineffective or inadequate remedy is when the petition stated a facially valid claim for actual innocence. Bannerman v. Snyder, 325 F.3d 722, 724 (6th Cir.2003); United States v. Peterman, 249 F.3d 458, 462 (6th Cir. 2001) (“[C]laims do not fall within any arguable construction of ... [the savings clause when] defendants have not shown an intervening change in the law that establishes their actual innocence.”); Charles, 180 F.3d at 756–57 (collecting cases); *see also* Martin v. Perez, 319 F.3d 799, 804 (6th Cir.2003). A valid assertion of actual innocence is more than a belated declaration that the prisoner does not believe his sentence is valid. Actual innocence suggests an intervening change in the law that establishes a prisoner's actual innocence of a crime. *See* Martin, 319 F.3d at 804; Peterman, 249 F.3d at 462. Secondly, “actual

innocence means factual innocence, not mere legal insufficiency.” [Martin, 319 F.3d at 804](#) (quoting in *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614, 623, 118 S.Ct. 1604, 140 L.Ed.2d 828 (1998)). In other words, petitioner must point to a decision holding that a substantive criminal statute no longer reaches certain conduct, i.e, that he stands convicted of “an act that the law does not make criminal.” [Bousely, 523 U.S. at 620](#) (quoting *Davis v. United States*, 417 U.S. 333, 346 (1974)). See, e.g., [Bailey v. United States, 516 U.S. 137, 150–151 \(1995\)](#) (prisoners convicted of “using” a firearm during a drug crime or violent crime found themselves innocent when Supreme Court redefined “use” in a restrictive manner).

Petitioner seeks to raise issues that could and must be raised in a [§ 2255](#) motion. The petition sets forth no reasonable suggestion of a proper basis on which to instead raise these issues pursuant [28 U.S.C. § 2241](#), or that “serious constitutional questions” require further consideration of his claims.

Accordingly, the petition is denied, and this action is dismissed pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 2243](#). The court certifies, pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(a\)\(3\)](#), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

May 16, 2014
Date

/s/ Benita Y. Pearson
Benita Y. Pearson
United States District Judge